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✓ UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
✓ BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT



GLOSSARY OF  
PUBLIC-LAND TERMS



WASHINGTON  
- 1949 -



**UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

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**BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**

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**GLOSSARY OF  
PUBLIC-LAND TERMS**

**Compiled by  
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**WASHINGTON  
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## FOREWORD

The Bureau of Land Management was created July 16, 1946, pursuant to Presidential Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, which consolidated the functions and activities of the General Land Office and the Grazing Service. As in other fields of endeavor, special terms were developed within the two latter agencies to identify briefly and in a precise manner the unique phases of their work. This first edition of a glossary of public-land terms has been prepared to assist the personnel of the Bureau, both in Washington and in the regions, in executing efficiently the additional duties and responsibilities which have been placed upon them through consolidation of the two agencies and through decentralization of authority.

The glossary gives only the general meaning of the listed terms and is not intended to give a precise legal definition of the various items. A short bibliography has been appended for those interested in securing additional historical, legal, and technical information concerning the public domain.

Words and phrases that are underlined in the definitions are defined elsewhere in the glossary.

Two tentative drafts of this glossary were distributed among the staff of the Bureau for review and comment, and many of their suggestions have been incorporated in this edition. Special mention must be made of the contributions of Chief Counsel Jacob N. Wasserman, who reviewed all three drafts and made numerous suggestions for revision, and of Mether K. Thompson, who edited this publication.

**Abandoned military reservation**

A military reservation which has been transferred to the Secretary for disposition.

**Accepted survey**

An approved survey which has been accepted by the Chief of the Branch of Surveys as the official cadastral survey of the lands covered.

**Acquired lands**

Lands in Federal ownership which are not public lands, having been obtained by the Government by purchase, condemnation, or gift or by exchange for such purchased, condemned, or donated lands or for timber on such lands.

**Actual-use record**

For a particular area of grazing-district lands, a record which shows the lands grazed, the seasons of use of such lands, and the number and classes of livestock grazed thereon.

**Additional homestead entry**

A homestead entry which is made by an individual for public lands additional to those he had already acquired under the homestead laws, the total area covered by his original homestead and additional homestead entries not exceeding the maximum area allowed for the class of homestead entry involved.

**Adjoining farm homestead entry**

A Section 2289 R.S. Homestead entry on public lands which are adjacent to land owned by the entryman (which he had obtained other than by homestead entry) and which, together with the land owned, do not exceed 160 acres.

**Adjudication**

Legal processing of applications, entries, claims, etc., to assure full compliance with the public-land laws and the regulations.

**Adjusted railroad grant**

A railroad grant, the adjudication of which was terminated prior to the Transportation Act of 1940 because the grantee had received all the lands to which it was entitled or as much thereof as it was possible to give to it under the terms of the grant (see unadjusted railroad grant).

**Administrative site**

A reservation of public lands for use as a site for public buildings, ranger stations, or other administrative facilities.

**Administrative stock driveway**

Grazing-district lands which have been designated, without a formal order of withdrawal, for public use in moving livestock (see stock driveway withdrawal).

**Adverse claim, mineral**

See mineral adverse claim.

**Adverse proceedings**

Strictly speaking, a contest; often, that portion of the contest proceedings which precede the hearing.

**Advisory boards, grazing-district**

See District Advisory Board, National Advisory Board Council, and State Advisory Board Council.

**Agricultural college scrip**

Scrip issued to certain States, the proceeds from the disposition of which were to be used for the support of agricultural and mechanical colleges.

**Air navigation site**

A reservation of public lands for aviation purposes pursuant to the act of May 24, 1928 (45 Stat. 728, 49 U.S.C. sec. 214).

**Alaskan Fire Control Service**

A branch of the General Land Office, located in Alaska, which was charged with the prevention and suppression of fires and with the administration of forest resources on the vacant public lands in Alaska.

**Allotment**

See grazing allotment and Indian allotment.

**Allowance**

See allowed application.

**Allowed application**

An application to acquire title to public lands which has been accepted and approved as having been filed in full compliance with the requirements of the regulations; an entry.

**Animal-unit**

A standardized unit of measurement for range livestock which is equivalent to one cow or one horse or five sheep or five goats, all over six months of age (see class ratio).

**Animal-unit-month**

The amount of forage which is necessary for the complete sustenance of one animal-unit for a period of one month; also, a unit of measurement of grazing privileges within grazing districts which represents the privilege of grazing one animal-unit for a period of one month.

**Applicant**

An individual, corporation, State or local government, etc., applying for rights in, or title to, public lands or resources (but see applicant, survey).

**Applicant, survey**

An individual, corporation, State or local government, etc., requesting the execution of a cadastral survey.

**Application**

A formal request for rights in, or eventual title to, public lands or resources.

**Applied money**

See earned money.

**Appropriated public lands**

Original public domain lands which are covered by an entry, patent, certification, or other evidence of land disposal; for certain purposes, public lands which are within a reservation, which contain improvements constructed with the aid of Federal funds, or which are covered by certain classes of leases are also considered appropriated.

**Approved list or approved clear list**

A selection which has been approved by the Secretary or the Director.

**Approved survey**

A cadastral survey, the field notes and plat of which have been approved by the proper supervising officer (see accepted survey).

**Arkansas drainage entry**

An entry on public lands to which, under Federal statutory authority, Arkansas State drainage charges attach.

**Assessment work**

Work required to be performed annually by the claimant, in order for him to maintain a possessory right (as against the United States in Alaska and as against third parties in the continental United States) to a mining claim for which a patent has not issued.

**Aviation lease**

A lease which authorizes the use of public lands for aviation purposes.

**Barrier**

An obstruction which restricts the movement of livestock on the range (see enclosure and exclosure).

**Base lands**

In a lieu selection or exchange, the lands to which the applicant relinquishes his rights as a basis for his selection.

**Base line**

A line which runs in an east-west direction from an initial point and from which are initiated other lines for the cadastral survey of the public lands within the area governed by the principal meridian that runs through the same initial point. Three base lines (in Ohio) are irregular owing to the fact that they follow river courses.

**Base property**

Land and/or water which is owned or is otherwise under the control of an applicant for grazing privileges within grazing districts which is used for the support of livestock, and which is the basis for the determination of the extent of the grazing privileges to be granted to the applicant (see also dependency by location, dependency by use, dependent property, distribution of grazing privileges within grazing districts, full-time water, and prior water).

**Bathing beach lease**

A lease which authorizes the use of public lands for a public bathing beach.

**Block**

A subdivision of a town site.

**Board of Equitable Adjudication**

The officials, viz., the Secretary, the Director, and, formerly, the Attorney General of the United States, who are authorized to act in matters involving the confirmation of a suspended entry.

**Bonus**

A lump sum paid to the United States by the successful bidder for a mineral lease, such payment being in addition to the rents and royalties specified in the lease.

**Boy Scout camp lease**

A lease which authorizes the use of public lands for a Boy Scout camp.

**Branch of Field Examination**

A branch of the General Land Office which was responsible for the examination of the public lands and the investigation of their use in connection with the administration and execution of the public-land laws and with the protection of the public lands from trespass.

**Cadastral engineer**

An engineer who executes cadastral surveys and who conducts engineering investigations.

**Cadastral Engineering Service**

A branch of the General Land Office which was charged with the execution of cadastral surveys of the public lands and with the conduct of engineering investigations.

**Cadastral survey**

The establishment of land boundaries and their identification on the ground by monuments or marks and their identification in the records by field notes and plats (see survey for related terms).

**Canal grant**

A grant made to a State to aid in the construction of canals.

**Cancellation**

An abrogation of a right in the public lands because of noncompliance with the public-land laws or because of expiration of time limits (see rejection).

**Cancellation fee**

A fee which is required of the entryman who makes the first entry on public lands following the cancellation of a homestead entry on such lands through private contest. The fee is charged to cover the costs of notice to the successful contestant that he has a preference right to make a homestead entry on those lands.

**Cardinal points**

The astronomical directions on the surface of the earth, i.e., north, south, east, and west.

**Carey Acts**

The acts of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. 372), and March 15, 1910 (36 Stat. 237, 43 U.S.C. sec. 643), which provide for grants of desert lands to States, such lands to be irrigated and reclaimed by the States for disposal to bona fide settlers.

**Carrying capacity**

See grazing capacity.

**Cash certificate**

A final certificate which is issued in connection with a cash entry.

**Cash entry**

An entry that covers public lands for which the entryman paid cash or its equivalent.



**Clear list**

A selection which has been prepared for approval by the Secretary or the Director; also, an official statement from an interested Federal agency or official which indicates that no apparent objection exists to a proposed action with respect to public lands.

**Closed land States**

The public-land States which no longer have a District Land Office, viz., Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

**Coal**

See coal entry, coal license, and mineral.

**Coal entry**

A cash entry, under laws now repealed, covering public lands which contain valuable coal deposits or covering such coal deposits only.

**Coal license**

An authorization to mine coal on the public lands free of charge for local domestic use.

**Color-of-title entry**

A cash entry made by an entryman who, relying upon erroneous evidence of title, has held, by himself or through his ancestors or grantors, public lands for a specified period in good faith.

**Commissioner of the General Land Office**

The official who was the head of the General Land Office.

**Commissions**

See fees and commissions.

**Community grazing allotment**

A grazing allotment which is assigned to more than one applicant.

**Commuted homestead entry**

A homestead entry, not exceeding 160 acres, in connection with which the entryman pays the minimum statutory price for the land in consideration for reduction in residence and other requirements. Only certain classes of homestead entries can be commuted.

**Compensatory royalty**

Money paid by an oil and gas lessee to compensate the Federal Government for the loss of royalty on oil or gas drained from the leased lands through wells on other lands from which the Government receives no royalty or receives royalty at a lower rate than would be paid for production from the leased lands which are being drained.

Competing water

A source of water for livestock of which the service area covers all or part of the service area of another source of such water.

Competitive lease, oil or gas

An oil or gas mineral lease, covering public lands within a known producing oil or gas field, which is issued to the successful bidder at public auction or through sealed bids.

Complementary feed

The cultivated feed which is purchased by an operator to sustain his livestock while they are not on grazing-district lands.

Complete grazing protection

Protection of forage lands for a given period by total elimination of all grazing by livestock.

Confirmation of a suspended entry

An action by the Board of Equitable Adjudication approving, on principles of equity and justice, the issuance of a patent for a suspended entry where the compliance by the entryman with the regulations has been substantial although not complete.

Conflict

In connection with adjudication, any factor with respect to land status which serves as a bar to the approval of an application. Often, an application or entry which was filed or allowed prior to, or simultaneously with, the filing of another application for similar rights on the same lands.

Congressional township

See township.

Contest

Formal proceedings against a filing, claim, or entry on charges that it does not comply with the requirements of the public-land laws (see Government contest, hearing, and private contest).

Contiguous land

Generally speaking, two parcels of land having a common boundary line.

Controverted lands

Public lands within the indemnity limits of the grants to the Oregon and California and Oregon Central Railroad Companies which are within the exterior boundaries of certain National Forests, jurisdiction over which is claimed by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, and by the Bureau of Land Management, United States Department of the Interior (see O. and C. Lands).

**Cooperative game range**

A game range upon which grazing of livestock under the supervision of the Bureau of Land Management is permitted.

**Cooms Bay exchange**

See O. and C. exchange.

**Cooms Bay homestead entry**

A homestead entry, not exceeding 160 acres, on Cooms Bay lands which are agricultural in character.

**Cooms Bay lands**

Public lands in western Oregon which were granted to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of the Coos Bay Military Wagon Road but which were later forfeited and returned to the Federal Government by reconveyance (see Oregon and California Revested Lands Administration).

**Copying fees**

Fees which are charged for copies of official records.

**Courthouse-site reserve**

A reservation of public lands in Alaska, not exceeding 4,000 square feet, for use as a Territorial courthouse site.

**Credit entry**

A cash entry under certain old laws, now repealed, which permitted installment payments (but see old cash entry).

**Credit system entry**

See credit entry.

**Crossing permit**

A permit which authorizes an operator to trail livestock across grazing-district lands.

**Curative patent**

A patent which corrects and supersedes a defective patent.

**Cut, grazing**

See grazing cut.

#### Decision

In connection with adjudication, a written statement, signed by the appropriate official, setting forth findings as to law or fact with respect to an application, entry, or claim.

#### Deficiency, school land

See school land deficiency.

#### Dependency by location

The existence of factors which make non-Federal forage lands suitable for use as a base for an economic livestock operation requiring utilization of forage resources and grazing-district lands (see base property and grazing preference for grazing-district lands).

#### Dependency by use

The existence of factors which make forage resources on grazing-district lands essential to an economic livestock operation based on non-Federal forage lands, such non-Federal lands having been the base for an economic, established, permanent, and continuing livestock operation which had utilized those grazing-district lands for a prescribed term during a stated priority period. Dependency by use cannot be recognized unless an application for grazing privileges within grazing districts based on such use is made within specified time limits (see base property and grazing preference for grazing-district lands).

#### Dependent property

Land and/or water which is owned or is otherwise under the control of a private livestock enterprise and in connection with which grazing privileges within grazing districts are required for the maintenance of a year-long livestock operation (see dependency by location and dependency by use).

#### Dependent resurvey

A cadastral survey which identifies, re-establishes, and re-marks the land boundaries that were established by a prior cadastral survey.

#### Desert-land application, State

An application which is filed by a State pursuant to the Carey Acts for arid irrigable public lands.

#### Desert-land entry

An entry of irrigable arid agricultural public lands, under the act of March 3, 1877 (19 Stat. 377, 43 U.S.C. secs. 321 et seq.), as amended, which the entryman (or his assigns, heirs, or devisees) reclaims, irrigates, and cultivates in part and for which he usually pays \$1.25 per acre.

**Desert-land segregation, State**

Arid public lands which have been selected by a State under the Carey Acts and which are set aside pending completion under State direction of an irrigation system to reclaim the lands.

**Designation**

See enlarged homestead designation, power-site designation, and stockraising homestead designation.

**Diagram, township or section**

A standardized drawing of a township or of a section which shows the major legal subdivisions.

**Director**

The official who is the head of the Bureau of Land Management, unless otherwise noted. The Director now, among other duties, exercises the functions which were formerly assigned to the Commissioner of the General Land Office and to the Director of the Grazing Service.

**Director of the Grazing Service**

The official who was the head of the Grazing Service.

**Discovery, mineral**

The act of exposing to view a valuable mineral on a mining claim; also, the physical exposure of the mineral vein or lode or other mineral deposit on the ground.

**Disposal, land**

A transaction which leads to the transfer of title to public lands from the Federal Government.

**Distribution of grazing privileges within grazing districts**

The apportionment of the available forage on grazing-district lands to livestock operators in accordance with the Federal range code for grazing districts (see also base property, grazing allotment, and grazing privilege within grazing districts).

**District Advisory Board**

A committee which assists in the administration of a grazing district in an advisory capacity, consisting of stockmen who are elected by the livestock operators on grazing-district lands within that district and of a wildlife expert who is appointed by the Secretary (see National Advisory Board Council and State Advisory Board Council).

**District Grazier**

The official of the Grazing Service who was in charge of a grazing district.

**District Land and Survey Office**

A field office which combines the functions of a District Land Office and a Public Survey Office.

**District Land Office**

A field office which deals directly with applicants for the public lands within a specified land district and which is responsible for the adjudication of many classes of applications and entries.

**Double minimum lands**

Public lands for which the sales price has been established by law at not less than twice the minimum statutory price (see single minimum lands).

**Drainage charge**

A non-Federal tax which is levied against lands to defray the costs of draining swamp and overflowed lands.

**Drainage entry**

An entry on public lands to which, under Federal statutory authority, drainage charges attach.

**Drainage homestead entry**

A homestead entry, not exceeding 160 acres, on public lands to which, under Federal statutory authority, drainage charges attach.

**Drift**

The uncontrolled movement of livestock from one range area to another.

**Dual grazing use**

The grazing of a given range area by two classes of livestock.

**Earned money**

Receipts of the Bureau of Land Management which have been covered into the Federal Treasury as Federal funds (see unearned money).

**Eleven Western States, The**

Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

**Enclosure, livestock**

An artificial and/or natural barrier which confines livestock within the encompassed grazing area (see enclosure).

**Engineering investigation**

A technical study which is made by a cadastral engineer in connection with cadastral surveys, land boundaries, or other surveying problems.

**Enlarged homestead designation**

Classification, prior to the Taylor Grazing Act, of public lands as being suitable for enlarged homestead entry; also, the public lands so classified.

**Enlarged homestead entry**

A homestead entry, not exceeding 320 acres, initiated under the act of February 19, 1909 (35 Stat. 639), or the act of June 17, 1910 (36 Stat. 531, 43 U.S.C. sec. 218), which provide for the homesteading of nonirrigable agricultural lands in the West.

**Entry**

In general, an allowed application which was submitted by an applicant who will acquire title to the lands by payment of cash or its equivalent and/or by entering upon and improving the lands (see final entry, original entry, and selection).

**Entryman**

An individual, corporation, association, State or local government, etc., which has made an entry.

**Exchange**

A transaction whereby the Federal Government receives land in exchange for other land or timber (see Coos Bay exchange, Indian Reservation exchange, National Forest exchange, Navajo exchange, O. and C. exchange, private exchange, State exchange, Taylor Grazing Act exchange, and wildlife refuge exchange).

**Exchange lease, oil or gas**

An oil or gas mineral lease which is issued, pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act, in lieu of a lease held by the lessee on August 8, 1946; also, an oil or gas mineral lease which was issued in exchange for a lease held on August 21, 1935, or for an oil or gas prospecting permit. The provisions of the mineral leasing act relating to the issuance of oil or gas prospecting permits are now repealed.

**Enclosure, livestock**

An artificial and/or natural barrier encompassing a grazing area which prevents livestock from using that area (see enclosure).

**Farm unit**

A parcel of public lands within a reclamation project which is suitable for a family-size farm and which has been opened to reclamation homestead entry.

**Federal power project reservation**

A reservation of public lands for use in connection with a power development project under the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission.

**Federal range**

See grazing-district lands.

**Federal range code for grazing districts.**

The rules and regulations which govern the administration of grazing-district lands as codified in Part 161 of Title 43 of the "Code of Federal Regulations of the United States of America."

**Fees and commissions.**

Payments in the nature of service charges required by law in connection with applications and entries.

**Field examination**

An investigation which is made on the ground with respect to the character and use of the public lands.

**Field notes**

The written record of a cadastral survey which gives, among other things, the courses and lengths of the boundaries, the location and description of monuments, and a general description of the lands covered by the cadastral survey.

**Field office**

A branch office of the Bureau of Land Management, usually located outside of Washington, D. C.

**Filing**

An application which has been submitted to the proper manager or other official (see District Land Office).

**Filing, Mineral Leasing Act**

A filing which has been submitted pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act.

**Final certificate**

A document which evidences that an entryman is entitled to a patent provided that no irregularities are found in connection with his entry.

**Final commissions**

Payments which are required in connection with a final entry (see fees and commissions).

**Final entry**

An entry in connection with which a final certificate has been issued (see original entry).

**Final proof**

A detailed statement by an entryman and his witnesses purporting to prove that he has fully complied with the public-land laws relating to his entry.

**Final receipt**

A receipt which acknowledges payment of the moneys required in connection with a final entry.

**First form reclamation withdrawal**

A reclamation withdrawal which embraces public lands that are, or may be, needed in connection with the construction and maintenance of a reclamation project (see second form).

**Five-acre tract**

See small tract, home-site entry, and headquarters entry.

**Five-percent fund**

A Federal Treasury account to which are credited 5% of the net proceeds from the sale of public lands to be paid to the States in which the lands sold are located.

**Float**

A right of a certain class of claimants who were permitted to make lieu selections after relinquishment of their rights to valid private land claims or preemption claims.

**Forest**

See National Forest.

**Free-use grazing applicant**

An applicant for grazing privileges within grazing districts who resides in the immediate neighborhood of grazing-district lands and who owns livestock kept for domestic purposes, i.e., livestock whose products or work is used directly and exclusively by the family of the applicant (see free-use grazing license).

**Free-use grazing license or permit**

A grazing license or grazing permit which authorizes a free-use grazing applicant to graze his livestock on grazing-district lands free of charge.

**Free-use permit**

A permit which authorizes removal of timber or other resources on the public lands free of charge.

**Full-time water**

Accessible water in adequate amounts which is suitable for consumption by livestock and which is available to them during the periods of the year that the range is classified as suitable for grazing use.

**Fur-farm lease**

A lease which authorizes the use of public lands in Alaska for the raising of fur-bearing animals.

Game range

A wildlife refuge for certain game animals.

General Land Office

The agency which was formerly responsible for the execution of the public-land laws relating to cadastral surveys, land disposals, and to various other activities with respect to the administration and management of the public lands. Organized in 1812 as a bureau in the Treasury Department and transferred in 1849 to the Department of the Interior, it was abolished in 1946 when its functions were transferred to the newly created Bureau of Land Management.

General orders of withdrawal, The

Executive Orders Nos. 6910 of November 26, 1934, and 6964 of February 5, 1935, which withdraw for classification all vacant public lands in the following States: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Government contest

A contest in which the proceedings have been initiated on the basis of charges preferred by a representative of the United States (see private contest).

Grant

A gift of public lands, either in quantity or in place.

Grazing allotment

A parcel of grazing-district lands which is assigned, pursuant to the Federal range code for grazing districts, to an applicant for grazing privileges within grazing districts or to a group of such applicants (see community grazing allotment).

Grazing capacity

The total number of animal-unit-months which are available from a given tract of land in one year.

Grazing cut

The amount of grazing capacity which is deducted from the calculated grazing capacity of a given area of range lands to allow for various factors that reduce the availability of existing forage to livestock.

Grazing District, Taylor Grazing Act

An administrative subdivision of the range lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, which has been established pursuant to Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act to facilitate management of their forage resources. Grazing on the public lands within such districts was formerly regulated by the Grazing Service.

#### **Grazing-district lands**

Lands within grazing districts (Taylor Grazing Act) which are owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the United States and which are administered by the Bureau of Land Management under the terms of the Federal range code for grazing districts.

#### **Grazing fee**

The amount of money which is charged for one animal-unit-month on grazing-district lands; also, the total amount of money which is charged an operator on account of his grazing allotment or crossing permit (see grazing rental).

#### **Grazing lease**

A lease which authorizes the use of public lands outside of grazing districts (Taylor Grazing Act) for the grazing of livestock for a specified period of time (see grazing license, grazing permit, and Section 15 grazing lease).

#### **Grazing license**

An authorization which permits the grazing of a specified number and class of livestock on a designated area of grazing-district lands for a specified period of time, usually not in excess of one year. Grazing licenses are issued to applicants for grazing privileges within grazing districts as a temporary measure pending final adjudication of their applications (see grazing lease and grazing permit).

#### **Grazing permit**

An authorization which permits the grazing of a specified number and class of livestock on a designated area of grazing-district lands during specified seasons each year for a period of usually 10 years. Grazing permits are issued to applicants for grazing privileges within grazing districts after final adjudication of their applications (see grazing lease and grazing license).

#### **Grazing preference for grazing-district lands**

A preference right to use a particular area of grazing-district lands which is granted to an applicant for grazing privileges within grazing districts as against other such applicants because his base property has superior advantages over other base properties owing to full-time water, prior water, dependency by use, or dependency by location (see also preference applicant).

#### **Grazing privilege within grazing districts**

The authorized use of a specified portion of grazing-district lands for grazing livestock (see grazing license and grazing permit).

#### **Grazing protection, complete**

See complete grazing protection.

**Grazing rental**

The amount of money which a holder of a grazing lease is required to pay annually (see grazing fee).

**Grazing Service**

The agency which was formerly responsible for the administration of grazing on grazing-district lands. Organized in the Department of the Interior after the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act, it was abolished in 1946 when its functions were transferred to the newly created Bureau of Land Management.

**Grazing unit**

An administrative subdivision of a grazing district (Taylor Grazing Act).

**Gross area**

Total area of all lands, irrespective of ownership, within the boundaries of a township, reservation, or other tract of lands (see net area).

**Half section**

Any two quarter sections within a section which have a common boundary; usually identified as the north half, south half, east half, or west half of a particular section, e.g., W $\frac{1}{2}$  Sec. 32 (the west half of Section 32).

**Headquarters entry**

A cash entry of 5 acres or less of public lands in Alaska which are used as a headquarters for a productive industry in the Territory.

**Hearing, contest**

Contest proceedings during which testimony is given by the parties to the contest and their witnesses.

**Home-site entry**

A cash entry of 5 acres or less of public lands in Alaska which are used for residence purposes.

**Homestead entry**

An entry initiated under the homestead laws, which provide for the issuance of patents to entrymen who settle upon and improve agricultural public lands (see additional, adjoining farm, commuted, Coos Bay, drainage, enlarged, Indian, Kinkaid, National Forest, O. and C., original, reclamation, second, Section 2289 R.S., settlement claim, and stockraising).

**Improvements**

Structures or developments of a permanent nature which tend to increase the value of land, such as buildings, fences, clearings, wells, etc.

**Incontiguous lands**

Lands which are not contiguous.

**Indemnity limits**

In railroad and wagon road grants, the strips of land lying within a specified distance on each side of, and adjacent to, the primary limits, within which the grantee could make lien selections for lands lost to the grantee in the primary limits; also, the outside boundaries of these strips (see railroad lien selection).

**Indemnity school selection**

See school land indemnity selection.

**Indemnity selection**

See lien selection.

**Independent resurvey**

A cadastral survey which supersedes a prior cadastral survey and which creates and establishes new land boundaries. The new boundaries may, to some extent, be identical with the superseded boundaries.

**Indian allotment**

An allocation of a parcel of public lands or Indian reservation lands to an Indian for his individual use; also, the lands so allocated.

**Indian exchange**

See Indian reservation exchange.

**Indian fee patent**

An Indian patent which conveys fee title.

**Indian homestead entry**

A homestead entry which is made by an Indian.

**Indian lands**

See ceded Indian lands and Indian reservation.

**Indian patent**

A patent which is issued to an Indian.

**Indian power reserve**

A power-site reserve within an Indian reservation.

**Indian pueblo**

An Indian reservation for the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico.

**Indian pueblo entry**

A claim by a non-Indian for a patent to land within an Indian pueblo.

**Indian reservation**

A reservation for the use of native Indians (and Eskimos in Alaska).

**Indian reservation exchange**

An exchange whereby the Federal Government receives title to lands within an Indian reservation.

**Indian trust fund**

An account in the Federal Treasury to which money belonging to Indian tribes is credited (see ceded Indian lands).

**Indian trust patent**

An Indian patent which is issued with the condition that title to the land remains for a specified period of time in the United States in trust for the patentee.

**Individual lieu selection, railroad**

See railroad lieu selection.

**Initial point**

A point which is established under the rectangular system of surveys and from which is initiated the cadastral survey of the principal meridian and base line that control the cadastral survey of the public lands within a given area.

**Internal improvement grant**

A grant made to aid in the construction of roads, canals, railroads, or for other public improvements.

**Irrigation district**

A private or State water development project which is administered under State laws; also, the lands embraced within such a project.

**Isolated tract**

A parcel of vacant public lands, not exceeding 1520 acres, which is surrounded by appropriated public lands.

**Jail-site reserve**

**A reservation of public lands in Alaska, not exceeding 4,000 square feet, for use as a Territorial jail site.**

**Kinkaid homestead entry**

A homestead entry, not exceeding 320 acres (formerly, 640 acres), initiated under the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. 547; 43 U.S.C. sec. 224), which provides for the homesteading of nonirrigable agricultural lands in parts of Nebraska.

**Land classification, Taylor Grazing Act**  
Determination pursuant to the Taylor Grazing Act of the suitability of public lands for land disposal under a particular public-land law or for other authorized use.

**Land Department**  
The generalized term adopted in legal literature to denote the Secretary and the Director (and their predecessors), together with their subordinate officials, when acting in their capacity as administrators of the public-land laws.

**Land description**  
A statement as to the location of a tract of land which is the basis for the identification of the tract on the ground (see legal description).

**Land disposal**  
See disposal, land.

**Land district**  
A subdivision of the eleven Western States or Alaska, within which the public lands are under the jurisdiction of a District Land Office.

**Leasable minerals**  
Oil and gas; oil shale; coal; potash; phosphate; sodium; sulphur in Louisiana and New Mexico; gold, silver, and quicksilver in certain private land claims; and silica deposits in certain parts of Nevada (see mineral lease and mining claim).

**Leave of absence**  
The authorized absence of an entryman or a settler for a specified period of time from the public lands upon which he has established residence pursuant to the public-land laws.

**Legal allocation of receipts**  
The provisions of the public-land laws which determine the distribution of earned money.

**Legal description**  
As to any particular parcel of land, the description of its location according to the official plat of its cadastral survey, e.g., Lot 3, SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 6, T. 8 N., R. 20 W., 5th P.M., Arkansas, is the legal description of the following lands in Arkansas: Lot 3 of Section 6 and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 6 of the township which is 8 townships north of the base line of the Fifth Principal Meridian and 20 townships west of the Fifth Principal Meridian. Examples of legal descriptions of lands which were not surveyed according to the rectangular system of surveys include Mineral Survey 6789; Homestead Entry Survey 340, Colorado; and United States Survey 123, Alaska.

**Legal subdivision**

In a general sense, a subdivision of a township, such as a section, quarter section, lot, etc., which is authorized under the public-land laws; in a strict sense, a regular subdivision (see smallest legal subdivision).

**Legislation, withdrawal in aid of**

A withdrawal which is made pending enactment of legislation relative to the public lands so withdrawn.

**Lieu selection or indemnity selection**

A selection in exchange for which the applicant relinquishes his rights or title to other lands which he for some reason cannot or does not wish to acquire or hold.

**List, forest**

See National Forest list.

**Location**

A claim to public lands which is established either by the surrender of scrip or by the initiation of a mining claim or a settlement claim.

**Location, dependency by**

See dependency by location.

**Lode claim**

A mining claim embracing public lands which contain minerals occurring in a vein or lode.

**Loss, school land**

See school land deficiency.

**Lot**

A subdivision of a section which is not described as an aliquot part of the section but which is designated by number, e.g., Lot 2. A lot is ordinarily irregular in shape and its acreage varies from that of a regular subdivision.

**Manager**

The official who is in charge of a District Land Office (see register).

**Master Unit, O. and C.**

A subdivision of the O. and C. and Coos Bay lands which is capable of being managed on a sustained-yield basis to provide a permanent source of forest materials for the support of dependent communities and industries (see sustained-yield forest unit).

**Material site**

A permit which authorizes the free use of deposits of sand, gravel, etc., on public lands in connection with the construction or maintenance of State Federal-aid highways; also, the public lands covered by such a permit.

**Meander line**

A line established in connection with cadastral surveys, which outlines the sinuosities of the bank or shore line of a permanent natural body of water.

**Medicinal springs lease**

See spring lease.

**Meridian, principal**

See principal meridian.

**Military bounty land warrant**

Scrip which was issued as a reward for military service.

**Military reservation**

A reservation for the use of the Army Department for military purposes.

**Military wagon road grant**

See wagon road grant.

**Mill-site entry**

A cash entry of nonmineral public lands which are to be used as a mill site for the reduction of ore or in the development of a lode claim.

**Mineral adverse claim**

A notice of protest filed by a rival claimant against the approval of a mineral application.

**Mineral application**

An application to purchase public lands which are held as a mining claim or which are desired as a mill site (see mineral entry).

**Mineral classification**

Classification of public lands as being valuable for a specified mineral (or minerals); also, the public lands so classified.

**Mineral discovery**

See discovery.

**Mineral entry**

A cash entry of public lands which are held as a mining claim or which are desired as a mill site.

**Mineral lands**

Public lands which have been designated as containing, or are known to contain, valuable minerals.

**Mineral lease**

A lease which authorizes the development and production of leasable minerals from public lands (see competitive lease, exchange lease, noncompetitive lease, producing lease, and prospecting lease).

**Mineral Leasing Act**

Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437, 30 U.S.C. sec. 181 et seq.), as amended and supplemented.

**Mineral license**

See coal license.

**Mineral location**

A mining claim.

**Mineral monument**

A monument which is established in connection with a mineral survey.

**Mineral permit**

A permit which authorizes prospecting for certain leasable minerals on public lands.

**Mineral reservation**

A clause in a patent, certification, deed, or other document of conveyance which retains in the grantor the right to all or certain minerals in the land; also, a reservation of Federally owned minerals or of public lands which contain minerals (see also mineral withdrawal for classification).

**Mineral rights**

Rights which attach only to mineral deposits (see surface rights).

Mineral springs lease  
See spring lease.

Mineral survey  
A cadastral survey of a mining claim.

Mineral withdrawal for classification  
A withdrawal of public lands which are potentially valuable for leasable minerals precluding the disposal of the lands except with a mineral reservation clause unless the lands are found, upon examination or by other competent evidence, not to contain a valuable deposit of minerals.

Minerals, valuable  
See valuable minerals.

Minimum statutory price  
The minimum price established by law for which the public lands may be sold. The minimum statutory price does not apply to sales of public lands authorized by Section 14 of the Taylor Grazing Act (see double minimum lands and single minimum lands).

Mining claim  
Mineralized public lands held by an individual or corporation under public-land laws which provide that discovery of valuable minerals, other than leasable minerals, on the public lands entitles the discoverer to a patent for such lands upon the payment of \$2.50 per acre for placer claims or \$5.00 per acre for lode claims (see mineral application and mineral entry).

Mining location  
A mining claim.

Mission-site entry  
A grant to a religious society of public lands which it occupies as a missionary station in Alaska.

Monument, survey  
A physical object, such as an iron post or a stone, which marks the location of a point that was established by a cadastral survey.

**National Advisory Board Council**

A committee which consists of members of District Advisory Boards who are selected by the State Advisory Board Councils to consider, on a national basis, legislation, regulations, and policies with respect to the management of grazing-district lands and to make recommendations thereon.

**National Forest**

A forest or watershed reservation which is administered by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

**National Forest exchange**

An exchange whereby the Federal Government receives title to lands within a National Forest.

**National Forest homestead entry**

A homestead entry, not exceeding 160 acres, initiated under the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat. 233, 16 U.S.C. sec. 506), which provides for the homesteading within National Forests of public lands classified and listed as more valuable for agriculture than for forestry purposes.

**National Forest homestead lands**

Public lands in National Forests which have been opened to National Forest homestead entry.

**National Forest lieu selection**

A lieu selection which is based upon the relinquishment prior to March 3, 1905, of rights to land within a National Forest.

**National Forest list**

A list of National Forest homestead lands.

**National Forest purchase unit**

An area within which purchase of lands by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, has been authorized but which has not as yet been given National Forest status.

**National memorial**

A reservation embracing memorials of national interest which is administered by the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior.

**National monument**

A reservation embracing objects of historic and scientific interest which is administered by the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior.

**National park**

A reservation embracing recreational areas which is administered by the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior.

**Navajo exchange**

An exchange whereby the Federal Government receives title to lands within the Navajo Indian Reservation.

**Navajo lieu selection**

A lieu selection in connection with which the applicant relinquishes rights to land within the Navajo Indian Reservation.

**Naval reserve**

A reservation for naval purposes.

**Net area**

Area of public lands within the boundaries of township, reservation, or other tract of lands (see gross area).

**Non-coal patent, supplemental**

A patent which is issued without a mineral reservation clause, covering coal, to supersede in whole or in part a patent which had been issued with coal reserved to the United States.

**Noncompetitive lease, oil or gas**

An oil or gas mineral lease which is issued to the first qualified applicant for the lease of public lands that are outside of a known producing oil or gas field at the time of application (see also exchange lease).

**Notice**

Communication of an official action to all interested parties by registered mail, posting, personal service, or publication.

O. and C. exchange

An exchange whereby the Federal Government exchanges O. and C. or Coos Bay lands for other lands.

O. and C. homestead entry

A homestead entry, not exceeding 160 acres, on O. and C. lands which are agricultural in character.

O. and C. lands

Public lands in western Oregon which were granted to the Oregon Central railroad companies (later the Oregon and California Railroad Co.) to aid in the construction of railroads but which were later forfeited and returned to the Federal Government by revestment of title; the term O. and C. lands is often used to include Coos Bay lands (see Oregon and California Revested Lands Administration).

Offered lands

Public lands which the Secretary or, under old laws now for the most part repealed, the President has authorized to be sold; also, base lands.

Oil and gas

See mineral.

Oil shale

See mineral.

Old cash entry

A cash entry under certain old laws, now repealed, which provided for public-sale entries and private entries (see credit entry).

Opening

An action which permits the submittal of applications for public lands that theretofore had not been available for acquisition under the public-land laws.

Oregon and California Revested Lands Administration

A branch of the General Land Office which was charged with the administration of the O. and C. and Coos Bay lands.

Original entry

An entry in connection with which the entryman must comply with further requirements of the public-land laws before final certificate will issue. An original entry becomes a final entry upon issuance of a final certificate (see original homestead entry).

#### Original homestead entry

An original entry under the homestead laws; also, the first homestead entry which was made by any individual (see additional homestead entry and second homestead entry); also, a homestead entry which was made pursuant to the first homestead law, the act of May 20, 1862 (12 Stat. 392) as codified in Section 2269 of the Revised Statutes.

#### Original public domain

All the lands, regardless of whether they are still in Federal ownership or not, which the Federal Government obtained by cession from the 13 Original States (1789-1802), by the Louisiana Purchase (1803), by the cession from Spain (1819), by the occupation of the Oregon Territory (1846), by the Mexican Cession (1848), by the purchase from Texas (1850), by the Gadsden Purchase (1853), and by the purchase of Alaska (1867). The drainage basin of the Red River of the North, south of the 49th parallel and west of the cessions by the 13 Original States, is a part of the original public domain. Authorities differ as to the method and to the exact date of its acquisition by the United States, some holding that it was part of the Louisiana Purchase. The area included within the present boundaries of the State of Tennessee, although included in the cessions of the 13 Original States, is usually not considered a part of the original public domain because, by the terms of its cession, the State of North Carolina passed title to only a small acreage in that area to the United States. The United States in turn ceded its unappropriated lands to the State of Tennessee. (See public lands).

#### Original survey

A cadastral survey which creates land boundaries and establishes them for the first time (see dependent resurvey and independent resurvey).

**Park entry**

A cash entry by an incorporated municipality of public lands which will be used for municipal park purposes.

**Patent**

A document which conveys to the patentee legal title to public lands (see certification).

**Perfect or perfected patent**

A patent which has been issued supplemental to one previously issued, the record of which fails to show that the original instrument had been signed by the designated officials.

**Permanent water**

A supply of water which is available to livestock at all times throughout the year (see full-time water and temporary water).

**Phosphate**

See mineral.

**Pierce Act**

Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 1033, 43 U.S.C. secs. 315m-1, 315m-4), which authorizes the Department of the Interior to secure leasehold interest in non-Federal lands that are within grazing districts (Taylor Grazing Act) and that are chiefly valuable for grazing and are necessary to promote the orderly use, improvement, and development of grazing districts.

**Pittman Act entry**

An entry of public lands in Nevada made by an individual or association of individuals who earned the right to acquire title to the lands through discovery of underground sources of water.

**Place, grant in**

A grant in connection with which the Congress specifically states, or implies, the legal description of the public lands which are granted (see quantity grant).

**Place limits**

See primary limits.

**Placer claim**

A mining claim embracing public lands which contain minerals not occurring in a vein or lode.

**Plat, supplemental**

A (survey) plat which shows new or corrected features for a portion of the area covered by a previous (survey) plat.

**Plat, survey**

A drawing which shows the boundaries, subdivisions, acreage, and often topography, improvements, and other features of an area included in a cadastral survey.

Posting, tract book

Notation on the tract books of an official action with respect to public lands.

Potash

See mineral.

Power project reservation

See Federal power project reservation.

Power-site classification

Classification of public lands as having potential value for water power development; also, the public lands so classified.

Power-site designation

A power site classification which is made under the act of June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557), June 9, 1916 (39 Stat. 218), or February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1178).

Power-site reserve

A reservation of public lands which have potential value for water power development.

Preemption entry

A cash entry, under laws which are now for the most part repealed, made by a claimant who had settled upon and improved public lands.

Preference applicant, grazing-district

An applicant for grazing privileges within grazing districts, living within or near a grazing district (Taylor Grazing Act), who is a landowner engaged in the livestock business, a bona fide occupant or settler, or an owner of water or water rights. The forage requirements of preference applicants are met before grazing privileges within grazing districts are extended to other applicants (see also grazing preference).

Preference, grazing

See grazing preference for grazing-district lands.

Preference right

The right of an individual applicant, or class of applicants, to apply for public lands or resources prior to the general public or to assert claims superior to those of other applicants.

Primary or place limits

In railroad and wagon road grants, the strip of land lying within a specified distance on each side of, and adjacent to, the right-of-way, within which every odd-numbered section (usually) was granted to the grantees; also, the outside boundaries of this strip (see indemnity limits).

**Principal meridian**

A line which runs in a north-south direction from an initial point and from which are initiated other lines for the cadastral survey of the public lands within a specified area. Each principal meridian has a correlated base line that runs through the same initial point. Every principal meridian has a distinctive name, e.g., Huntsville Meridian and Fourth Principal Meridian.

**Prior water**

Water which was used by an established, permanent, and continuous livestock operation under specified conditions during a stated priority period in connection with the utilization of forage on grazing-district lands within the service area of such water. Prior water cannot be recognized unless an application for grazing privileges within grazing districts based upon use of such water is made within specified time limits (see grazing preference for grazing-district lands).

**Priority period**

With respect to forage lands, the period during which utilization of forage resources on grazing-district lands for a specified term is necessary for the establishment of dependency by use. With respect to water, the period during which utilization of such water under prescribed conditions is necessary for its recognition as prior water. As to all grazing-district lands which were in grazing districts (Taylor Grazing Act) as of June 30, 1938 (for dependency by use) or as of September 23, 1942 (for prior water), the priority period is the five-year period from June 28, 1929, to June 28, 1934. As to all grazing-district lands which were placed in grazing districts after June 28, 1938 (for dependency by use) or after September 23, 1942 (for prior water), the priority period is the five-year period preceding the dates of the respective orders which placed the lands in such districts.

**Private contest**

A contest in which the proceedings have been initiated on the basis of charges preferred by any one other than a representative of the United States (see Government contest).

**Private entry**

A cash entry covering public lands which were sold through direct negotiation with the entryman (see public-sale entry).

**Private exchange**

Strictly speaking, an exchange between the Federal Government and any landowner other than a State (see State exchange).

Private land claim

A claim to a tract of land which is based on the assertion that a right thereto was initiated by the claimant or his predecessors in interest while the land was under the dominion of a foreign government; also, the land so claimed.

Producing lease, oil or gas

A mineral lease authorizing the development and production of oil or gas from public lands which are within a known producing structure or upon which a discovery of valuable deposits of oil or gas has been made (see prospecting lease).

Property

See base property and dependent property.

Proprietor

One who is a sole owner of land.

Prospecting lease, oil or gas

A mineral lease authorizing the development and production of oil or gas from public lands which are not known to contain valuable oil or gas deposits (see producing lease).

Prospecting permit

See mineral permit.

Protection, complete grazing

See complete grazing protection.

Protest

A statement of objection to an application, entry, claim, etc.

Public domain

See public lands.

Public-land laws

The laws which have been passed by the Congress concerning the administration of the public lands and the resources thereon.

Public-land order

An order, effecting, modifying, or canceling a withdrawal or reservation, which has been issued by the Secretary pursuant to powers of the President delegated to the Secretary by Executive Order No. 9146 of April 24, 1942, or No. 9337 of April 24, 1943.

Public lands or public-domain lands

Original public domain lands which have never left Federal ownership; also, lands in Federal ownership which were obtained by the

Government in exchange for public lands or for timber on such lands; also, original public-domain lands which have reverted to Federal ownership through operation of the public-land laws (see acquired lands).

**Public-land States**

The States which were created out of the original public domain, viz., Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

**Public-sale entry**

A cash entry covering public lands which were sold at public auction or by other methods of competitive bidding (see private entry).

**Public Survey Office**

A field office, one of which is situated in each of the eleven Western States and in Alaska, and which contains the plats, field notes, and other records of the cadastral surveys within the State or Territory in which it is located.

**Public water reserve**

A reservation of public lands which contain a spring or water hole for the purpose of keeping the water available for public use.

**Purchase unit, National Forest**

See National Forest purchase unit.

**Quantity grant**

A grant in connection with which the Congress specifies only the number of acres or the general type of public lands which are granted and which the grantee will secure by making selections from available public lands (see place, grant in).

**Quarter-quarter section**

One of the quadrants of a quarter section; normally a quadrangle measuring approximately  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile on each side and containing approximately 40 acres, and usually identified as the northeast quarter, northwest quarter, southeast quarter, or southwest quarter of a particular quarter section, e.g., NW $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 10 (the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 10).

**Quarter section**

One of the quadrants of a section; normally a quadrangle measuring approximately  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile on each side and containing approximately 160 acres, and usually identified as the northeast quarter, northwest quarter, southeast quarter, or the southwest quarter of a particular section, e.g., SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 6 (the southeast quarter of Section 6).

**Quitclaim deed, Bureau of Land Management**

A document which relinquishes all claim by the United States to lands which had been conveyed to it in connection with some transaction with the Bureau of Land Management which had not been consummated.

#### **Railroad grant**

A grant made to a State or corporation to aid in the construction of railroads (see adjusted railroad grant and unadjusted railroad grant).

#### **Railroad indemnity selection**

A lien selection, which is made by a railroad, based upon rights to railroad grant lands lost to the railroad within the primary limits, selection being made within the indemnity limits (see railroad lien selection).

#### **Railroad lieu selection**

A lien selection, which is made by an applicant other than a railroad, based upon the relinquishment of rights to land within a railroad grant (see railroad indemnity selection).

#### **Railroad town-site reservation**

A reservation, along a proposed or existing railroad line in Alaska, of public lands which are valuable or potentially valuable as a town site.

#### **Range appraisal**

An economic study of range lands and range improvements with respect to their relation to the livestock industry.

#### **Range Development Service**

A branch of the General Land Office which was charged with the improvement of the forage resources and with soil and moisture conservation operations on vacant public lands and certain other public lands outside of grazing districts (Taylor Grazing Act).

#### **Range Improvement Fund**

A Federal Treasury account to which are credited 25% of the earned moneys from grazing licenses, grazing permits, and Section 15 grazing leases, such moneys to be used for the installation of range improvements.

#### **Range inspection**

An on-the-ground study of the physical condition of range lands and the accumulation of related data for the purpose of determining the measures needed to protect, improve, and maintain soil and forage.

#### **Range, seasonal**

See seasonal ranges.

#### **Range, year-long**

See year-long range.

**Receiver**

An official in the Washington office of the General Land Office who was authorized to accept cash payments for public lands and resources. The managers now perform the functions of the receivers who were formerly assigned to each District Land Office.

**Reclamation Fund**

A Federal Treasury account to which are credited certain earned moneys of the Bureau of Land Management, such moneys to be used for the financing of reclamation projects.

**Reclamation homestead entry**

A homestead entry, not exceeding 160 acres, initiated under the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, 43 U.S.C. sec. 431 et seq.), which provides for the homesteading of public lands within reclamation projects (see farm unit).

**Reclamation lands**

See reclamation withdrawal.

**Reclamation project**

A water development project for irrigation of arid lands and for other purposes which is administered by the Bureau of Reclamation, United States Department of the Interior.

**Reclamation States**

The public-land States in which the Bureau of Reclamation is authorized to function, viz., Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming (see reclamation project).

**Reclamation town lot**

A town lot of a town site which is within a reclamation project.

**Reclamation withdrawal**

A withdrawal of public lands in connection with a reclamation project (see first form and second form reclamation withdrawals).

**Reconveyed lands, Coos Bay**

See Coos Bay lands.

**Recreational entry**

A cash entry by a State, county, or municipality of public lands which are to be used for public recreational purposes.

**Recreational lease**

A lease which authorizes the use of public lands for recreational purposes.

#### Recreational withdrawal

A reservation of public lands which have been designated as chiefly valuable for recreational purposes and as suitable for State exchange, recreational entry, or recreational lease pursuant to the act of June 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 741, 43 U.S.C. sec. 869).

#### Rectangular system of surveys

The system of cadastral surveys by means of which the original public domain has been, and is being, subdivided into townships, sections, and sectional subdivisions.

#### Red River oil lands

Public lands, containing oil and gas, which are located in the south half of the Red River, Oklahoma, from the 98th Meridian to the North Fork.

#### Regional field examiner

The official who was in charge of a regional field office of the Branch of Field Examination.

#### Register

An official in the General Land Office who was in charge of a District Land Office of that Bureau (see manager).

#### Regular subdivision

Generally speaking, a subdivision of a section which is an aliquot part of 640 acres, such as a half section of 320 acres, quarter section of 160 acres, and quarter-quarter section of 40 acres (see legal subdivision).

#### Regulation

An administrative statement describing the requirements which an applicant or claimant must meet under particular public-land laws and describing the procedures to be followed in the execution of such laws.

#### Rejection

A refusal to accept an application on the grounds that it was not properly filed, or that it conflicts with the public-land laws or with public policy (see cancellation).

#### Released railroad claims

The lands any potential claim to which was relinquished by railroads pursuant to the Transportation Act of 1940, viz., all railroad grant lands within the primary limits of the unadjusted railroad grants for which a patent or its equivalent had not issued and all public lands within the indemnity limits of such grants which might have been available for selection by the railroads in satisfaction of their grants. The railroads did not relinquish rights to lands for which they had received patents (or their equivalent) or which they had sold to bona fide purchasers prior to September 18, 1940.

**Relinquishment**

A voluntary surrender of an application, right, or claim.

**Reservation**

A withdrawal, usually of a more or less permanent nature; also, any Federal lands which have been dedicated to a specified public purpose (but see mineral reservation).

**Reservoir declaratory statement**

An application for private development for public use of stock-watering facilities on the public lands.

**Reservoir-site reserve**

A reservation of public lands which have potential value as a site for a water storage reservoir.

**Restoration**

A revocation of a withdrawal which also effects the opening of the public lands in the withdrawal; also, an action which returns ceded Indian lands to tribal ownership.

**Restricted deed, Alaska**

A deed which is issued to an Alaskan Indian or Eskimo for land claimed by him in an Alaskan trustee town site and which contains a proviso that the land is inalienable except with the approval of the Secretary.

**Resurvey**

See dependent resurvey and independent resurvey.

**Returns**

Reports of the managers which list the transactions consummated during a given period in connection with applications, entries, leases, claims, etc., together with the related papers.

**Reversion clause**

A clause in an order of withdrawal providing that the lands shall revert to their former status after they have served the purpose for which they are withdrawn; also, a clause in a patent providing that title to the lands shall revert to the United States upon failure of the patentee to use the lands for the purposes stated in the patent.

**Revested lands, O. and C.**

See O. and C. lands.

**Revocation**

Generally, an action which cancels a previous official act; specifically, an action which cancels a withdrawal.

**Right-of-way**

A permit or an easement which authorizes the use of public lands for certain specified purposes, commonly for pipe lines, roads, telephone lines, etc.; also, the lands covered by such an easement or permit.

**Riparian rights entry**

A cash entry, by an owner of contiguous lands, of public lands which, owing to erroneous meandering of a river, lake, or other body of water, are shown on the original (survey) plate as water-covered areas.

**River improvement grant**

A grant made to a State to aid in the improvement of rivers.

**Royalty**

Payment to the United States, by a holder of a mineral lease, of a share of his production of minerals from public lands; also, payment, by certain lessees of public lands, of a specified percentage of their cash receipts from the leased lands.

**Rules of practice**

The established procedures within the Department of the Interior which govern the conduct of contests, the taking of appeals from official decisions of field officials and of the Director, and the proceedings on such appeals before the Secretary.

**Sales of Indian lands account**

An account in the Federal Treasury to which are credited receipts from sales of ceded Indian lands.

**Sales of public lands account**

An account in the Federal Treasury to which are credited receipts from sales of vacant public lands, exclusive of ceded Indian lands.

**School land deficiency or loss**

An area on account of which a State is entitled to make a school land indemnity selection.

**School land indemnity selection**

A lieu selection which is made by a State to indemnify itself for school lands which it did not secure.

**School land patent**

A patent which is issued to a State to give it additional evidence of title to a school section since title to school sections ordinarily passes to a State merely upon filing of the accepted survey of the lands.

**School lands**

The lands included in a State grant which was made to aid in the support of common schools.

**School section**

A section of school lands which were granted in place.

**Scrip**

A certificate which allows the owner to make a selection of a specified number of acres out of available public lands.

**Scrugham Act lease**

A lease which authorized the use of public lands or resources for war purposes during World War II pursuant to the act of June 5, 1942 (56 Stat. 323, 50 U.S.C. sec. 756).

**Seasonal range**

Forage lands that are classified as suitable for grazing only at specified periods during the year (see yearlong range).

**Second form reclamation withdrawal**

A reclamation withdrawal which embraces public lands that are susceptible of irrigation from a reclamation project (see first form).

**Second homestead entry**

A subsequent homestead entry made by an individual who had lost, forfeited, or abandoned his original (first) homestead entry because of matters beyond his control; also, a new homestead entry

made by an individual whose original homestead entry had been made prior to May 17, 1900, on ceded Indian lands for which he had paid the price required by law for such lands or, prior to June 21, 1934, on ceded Indian lands for which he had paid at least \$1.25 per acre; also, a new homestead entry by an individual whose original homestead entry was a commuted homestead entry made prior to June 5, 1900. The public-land laws provide that qualified individuals who had original homestead entries under the above conditions are entitled to the same benefits of the homestead laws as though they had not made a previous homestead entry.

#### Secretary

The Secretary of the Interior unless otherwise noted.

#### Section

The major subdivision of a township; normally a quadrangle approximately one mile square containing approximately 640 acres and identified by number, e.g., Sec. 36 (Section 36).

#### Section 15 grazing lease

A grazing lease which is issued pursuant to Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act.

#### Section 2289 R.S. homestead entry

A homestead entry, not exceeding 160 acres, initiated under the provisions of Section 2289 of the Revised Statutes, which provides for the homesteading of agricultural lands.

#### Segregation

Generally speaking, any action, such as a withdrawal, allowed application, desert-land segregation, etc., which suspends the operation of the general public-land laws as to particular public lands; as to applications, the effect of certain types of applications which prevent any disposition of the public lands or resources involved until the application is adjudicated (see desert-land segregation).

#### Segregation, livestock

The physical separation of different classes of livestock on the range.

#### Selection

In general, an application to acquire title to public lands which is submitted by an applicant who acquired the right to apply for public lands by receipt of a grant, by surrender of his own lands in an exchange, by relinquishment of his rights to other lands (lieu selection), by surrender of scrip, or by similar means (see entry).

**Service area, water**

The area of range lands which can be properly grazed by livestock watering at a specific source of water.

**Service value, water**

The number of livestock that can be grazed properly from a given source of water.

**Settlement claim**

A claim, which is derived from actual settlement upon the lands involved, to a right to make a homestead entry. Such claims can no longer be initiated except in Alaska.

**Shore-space reserve, Alaska**

A reservation of public lands along navigable and certain other waters in Alaska, chiefly for harborage purposes (see wharf permit).

**Single minimum lands**

Public lands for which the sales price has been established by law at not less than the minimum statutory price (see double minimum lands).

**Sioux half-breed scrip**

Scrip which was issued to Sioux Indians of mixed blood in Minnesota under treaty of July 15, 1830 (7 Stat. 328), and act of July 17, 1854 (10 Stat. 304).

**Smallest legal subdivision**

For general purposes under the public-land laws, a quarter-quarter section. Under certain of these laws and under special conditions, applicants, claimants, etc., can select subdivisions smaller than a quarter-quarter section (see legal subdivision).

**Small-holding claim entry**

An entry in connection with which the entryman and his predecessors in interest maintained continuous, adverse, actual, bona fide possession of public lands in the Southwest for at least 20 years prior to cadestral survey of the lands involved (acts of March 3, 1891, 26 Stat. 861; and June 15, 1922, 42 Stat. 650).

**Small tract**

A parcel of public lands of 5 acres or less which has been found to be chiefly valuable for sale or lease as a home, cabin, camp, recreational, health, convalescent, or business site under the act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609, 43 U.S.C. sec. 682a).

**Small-tract classification**

Classification of public lands as being chiefly valuable for sale or lease as small tracts; also, the public lands so classified.

**Small-tract lease**

A lease which authorizes the use of a small tract as a home, cabin, camp, recreational, health, convalescent, or business site.

**Sodium**

See mineral.

**Soldiers' additional homestead entry**

A selection which is based on rights of veterans of the Civil War who had made a homestead entry for less than 160 acres to select enough public lands to make up the difference between the area of their homestead and 160 acres.

**Special land-use permit**

A permit which authorizes the use of public lands for purposes not specifically authorized, or forbidden, by law.

**Spring lease**

A lease which authorizes the use of public lands near springs for the erection of bath-houses, hotels, and other public recreational accommodations.

**State Advisory Board Council**

A committee which consists of members of District Advisory Boards who are selected by the District Advisory Boards of a State to consider, on a State-wide basis, legislation, regulations, and policies with respect to the management of grazing-district lands and to make recommendations thereon.

**State desert land**

See desert-land application and desert-land segregation.

**State exchange**

Strictly speaking, an exchange between the Federal Government and a State (see private exchange).

**State grant**

A grant which is made to a State.

**State irrigation district**

See irrigation district.

**State selection**

A selection which is made by a State.

Status, land

With respect to any particular parcel of land, its legal description, its cadastral survey status (surveyed or unsurveyed), the non-Federal rights or privileges which attach to it or its resources, the withdrawals or special laws which apply to it, and other pertinent information which may influence the operation of the public-land laws so far as its use or disposition is concerned.

Stock driveway withdrawal

A reservation of public lands for public use in moving livestock (see administrative stock driveway).

Stockraising Homestead Act

Act of December 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 863, 43 U.S.C. sec. 291).

Stockraising homestead designation

Classification, prior to the Taylor Grazing Act, of public lands as being suitable for stockraising homestead entry; also, the public lands so classified.

Stockraising homestead entry

A homestead entry, not exceeding 640 acres, initiated under the Stockraising Homestead Act, which provided for the homesteading of lands chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops. The provisions for such homesteads were by implication repealed by the Taylor Grazing Act.

Sulphur

See mineral.

Supervisor of Surveys

The official in the General Land Office who was in charge of the Cadastral Engineering Service of that Bureau.

Supplementary patent

A patent which is issued to modify a previously issued patent (see non-coal patent).

Surface rights

Rights to land exclusive of mineral rights.

Survey

See accepted survey, approved survey, base line, cadastral survey, dependent resurvey, diagram, independent resurvey, initial point, land description, legal subdivision, lot, mineral monument, mineral survey, monument, original survey, plat, principal meridian, rectangular system, and smallest legal subdivision.

**Suspended application or entry**

An application or entry upon which adverse action by the Bureau of Land Management has been deferred.

**Sustained-yield forest unit, O. and C.**

A subdivision of a master unit, which is capable, under sustained-yield management, of providing a permanent timber supply to forest industries upon which a local community depends and which constitutes a suitable basis for a cooperative agreement for such management.

**Swamp-land grant**

A grant of swamp and overflowed public lands made to a State to aid in their reclamation.

Taylor Grazing Act

Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269, 43 U.S.C. sec. 315), as amended.

Taylor Grazing Act exchange

An exchange which is consummated under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act.

Temporary grazing license

See grazing license.

Temporary water

A supply of water that is not available to livestock throughout the year (see permanent water).

Timber and stone entry

A cash entry covering public lands which are valuable for timber or stone and which are unfit for cultivation.

Timber application

An application to purchase timber or to secure timber for free use.

Timber culture entry

An entry under laws, now repealed, which provided that the entrystman plant and cultivate trees on the public lands which he entered.

Timber permit

A permit which authorizes the cutting of timber on public lands.

Town lot

A subdivision of a town site.

Town-lot entry

A cash entry of a town lot.

Town site

An area of public lands which has been segregated for disposal as an urban development, often subdivided into blocks, which are further subdivided into town lots.

Town-site entry

A cash entry of a town site.

Town-site reserve

A reservation of public lands which have potential value as a town site.

**Township**

The major subdivision of the public lands under the rectangular system of surveys; normally a quadrangle measuring approximately 6 miles on each side and containing approximately 23,040 acres and identified by its relation to a base line and principal meridian, e.g., Township 5 North, Range 4 West, Boise Meridian, Idaho, or T. 5 N., R. 4 W., B.M., Idaho (the township which is 5 townships north of the Boise Meridian base line and 4 townships west of the Boise Meridian).

**Tract books**

The central records which show the status of the original public domain.

**Trade-and-manufacturing-site entry**

A cash entry of 80 acres or less in Alaska which are used as a trade or manufacturing site.

**Transportation Act of 1940**

Act of September 18, 1940 (54 Stat. 954) (see released railroad claims).

**Trespass**

Unauthorized use of Federal lands or resources.

**Trustee deed**

A deed which is issued by the trustee in connection with the sale in Alaska of a town lot in a trustee town site.

**Trustee town site, Alaska**

A town site in Alaska, the town lots of which are sold by a trustee who is appointed by the Secretary.

Unadjusted railroad grant

A railroad grant, the adjudication of which had not been completed prior to the Transportation Act of 1940 (see adjusted railroad grant and released railroad claims).

Unappropriated public lands

Public lands which have not been appropriated.

Unearned money

Receipts of the Bureau of Land Management which are being held pending final determination whether they should be returned to the payor or whether they should be covered into the Treasury as Federal funds (see earned money).

Unoffered lands

Public lands which have not been offered for sale.

Unperfected entry

An entry in connection with which further compliance with the public-land laws is required of the entryman or final action is pending in the Department of the Interior.

Unreserved public lands

Public lands which are not covered by a withdrawal or reservation; for general purposes, the public lands which are not reserved except by the general orders of withdrawal, by a mineral withdrawal for classification, or by inclusion within a grazing district (Taylor Grazing Act), are considered unreserved public lands since they are subject to classification and land disposal under Section 7 of the Taylor Grazing Act.

Use, dependency by

See dependency by use.

**Vacant public lands**

Public lands which are unappropriated and unreserved.

**Valuable mineral**

A deposit of a mineral ore or substance which is useful in commerce or the arts, occurring in quantity and quality sufficient to justify its mining and removal for sale; also, any quantity of such ore or substance in a vein or lode, the size and continuity of which are such as to justify an ordinarily prudent man in the expenditure of his labor and means in an effort to develop a paying mine.

**Wagon road grant**

A grant made to a State to aid in the construction of military wagon roads.

**War withdrawal**

A withdrawal of public lands which is made to aid the prosecution of war.

**Warrant**

See military bounty land warrant.

**Water**

See competing water, full-time water, Permanent water, prior water, Public water reserve, service area, service value, Temporary water, power, and water-well lease.

**Water power**

See power.

**Water-well lease**

A lease which authorizes the use of a water well which was developed by a holder of an oil or gas mineral lease.

**Well-drilling reserve**

A reservation of public lands for use in determining and developing underground water supplies.

**Wharf permit**

A permit which authorizes the use of a shore-space reserve for wharfage purposes.

**Wildlife refuge**

A reservation for the protection of wildlife.

**Wildlife refuge exchange**

An exchange whereby the Federal Government receives title to lands within a wildlife refuge.

**Withdrawal**

An action which restricts the (land) disposal of public lands and which holds them for specific public purposes; also, public lands which have been dedicated to public purposes (but see unreserved public lands and reservation).

**Year-long range**

Forage lands that are classified as suitable for grazing at all times during the year (see seasonal range).

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